

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, and  
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.  
E. H. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOND, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.  
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. F. D. HUTCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distrib-  
uted among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

### LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

## Intimations.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-  
vertiser, as a General Assistant in a  
Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shang-  
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,  
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary  
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,  
Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

### J. M. GUEDES S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.  
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

### F. D. GUEDES S.

WINE MERCHANT  
AND COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GARDEN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.  
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the  
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Possession on 1st January, 1882.  
Apply to

DE SOUZA & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

### NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day  
removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47]

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
CARL KREIS in Our Firm CEASED on the  
31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAEL-  
SEN are Authorised to Sign Our Firm from TO-  
DAY.

MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st January, 1882. [30]

### RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

### J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS,  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILER  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN  
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Kind of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed  
of most reasonable terms. Special Agents  
in London and Sydney.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

## For Sale.

### H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHU,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAN ROTY (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

### T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to  
H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, ex "GLENROY,"  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSEINGS, in FRENCH,  
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHERVOT, and SAKONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

### ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner

CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.  
Illustrated News Xmas Number.  
Harper's Xmas Number.  
Novellette Xmas Stories.  
Belgravia Annual.

Household Words Xmas Number.  
Routledge's Xmas No., illus. by Caldicott.  
Judy's Xmas Annual.  
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.  
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Cigarette Polka.....D'Albert.  
Venetia Valse.....Cooke.  
Patience Polka.....D'Albert.  
Patience Quadrilles.....Lowthian.  
Patience Lancers.....D'Albert.  
Sweethearts Waltz.....D'Albert.

NEW SONGS.

"Sweethearts".....A. Sullivan.  
"Unforgotten".....Marriott.  
"Welcome".....Lady A. Hill.  
"Our Farewell".....Lady A. Hill.  
"At Sunset".....H. A. Muscat.

A constant succession of the NEWEST SONGS and  
DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

### ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—  
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery

Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs, and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE and COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[6]

### HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he

has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent As-

stants who are always in attendance, he guar-

antees to execute this class of work, in all its

branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-

ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED

RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as, unrivalled by any prepara-

tion ever produced for promoting the growth

of the hair. The basis of this compound is

made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-

pine Islands never use anything else for

washing their hair; they are never found bald,

and it is quite common to see the females with

hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using

this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public

entirely confident that by its restorative pro-

perties it will without fail arrest decaying

hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,

and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not

contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling

properties it allays the itching and fever of the

scalp, which is the great cause of people losing

their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to

ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any

length of time in any climate.

[52]

### STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

[50]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

### G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

### CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.



## Anti-fations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *vaude mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND

Manufacturers of the following AERATED WATERS, viz: SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI. CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON. THE DISPENSARY, FOOSHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals, by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.

A FEW months ago, on the occasion of an accident at the Murray Barracks, the falling in of a chimney stack which resulted in the death of a Chinese boy, we protested against the evidence of the Royal Engineer's Department being accepted as conclusive, as to the result of the accident, on the ground that this department was responsible for the building being kept in thorough repair. We strongly recommended that a searching examination of the building, and into the probable cause of the falling in of the chimney stack, should be made by an independent authority, and our recommendation was adopted by the Coroner, who appointed Mr. S. R. NEATE, of the Surveyor General's Department, to perform the duty, and on his evidence a verdict was afterwards returned. That we had perfectly good grounds for objecting to a verdict being arrived at on interested evidence alone, was admitted on all hands, and it was generally conceded that we had done good service in leading up to what was a much needed reform.

We now contend that the same principle we then advocated should be extended to every department of the Government service, to which it possibly can be applied. A case, to which we briefly alluded in our yesterday's issue, demands special notice. It is reported in our morning contemporary as follows:—

"An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Gaol Office, before Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE, Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. G. D. BOWEN, J. F. MARFELDT, and J. R. WHITE, on the body of Wong Lok, a Chinese male adult, prisoner in the Gaol. Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was admitted to the Gaol on the 13th December and was put on light labour and on full diet on account of his extremely emaciated condition; he was suffering from bronchitis, from which, however, he recovered, but had been suffering from extreme debility. Deceased was a little better on Monday, and witness never thought he was in a precarious state beyond the fact of his emaciated condition and extreme debility. Witness was sent for early yesterday morning, and when he arrived he found deceased had died. Witness was of opinion that death resulted from natural causes.—Mr. HAYWARD, acting superintendent of the Gaol, stated that deceased had been convicted of unlawful possession and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour on the 13th December last; he was put on light labour. His sentence expired yesterday morning at eight o'clock. Deceased was told at about 6 a.m. that the deceased was dying and he went immediately to see him, when he was informed that the doctor had already been sent for.—Mr. MURPHY, warder of the Gaol hospital, stated that it was his duty to unlock all the cells and see the patients at half-past five in the morning, and in doing so yesterday he found deceased in a very weak state, so much so that he found it necessary to send for the doctor. Deceased was not able to speak. Witness had seen deceased on the previous evening at half-past ten o'clock, and he was then in the same condition as he had been for some time. Deceased died before the doctor arrived. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes."

We respectfully submit that, as it is the

duty of the Colonial Surgeon to attend to prisoners in the gaol, as he is solely responsible for their medical requirements and treatment, and in seeing in all cases of sickness that everything possible that medical science can afford, is done for their relief, it was the duty of the Coroner, in the interests of the public, to have placed before the jury, in the case alluded to above, the independent opinion of a properly qualified medical officer. We do not wish for one moment to lead the public to infer that Dr. AYRES did not give the deceased his best attention in every way, nor do we wish to throw the faintest shadow of discredit on the medical evidence he gave at the coroner's inquest. But it is our duty to point out that to make the Colonial Surgeon the sole judge of the manner in which he performs his public duties, to free him from any description of supervision whatsoever, to constitute him, in fact, an independent and altogether irresponsible public functionary, constitutes an irregularity which should not be permitted to exist. It might appear to some persons from a careful perusal of the report of the inquest on the body of Wong Lok, that, under the circumstances, a vague verdict of "death from natural causes" was not altogether so satisfactory as could have been wished. However, with that part of the question we do not care to deal at present; but we lay it down in strong terms, that in all cases where prisoners die in gaol, it is imperative that an independent medical opinion both as to the cause of death and mode of treatment, should be laid before the jury.

The question of "Female Education" is one that is generally beset with difficulties in the East. Caste, religion, and tradition are the prejudicial influences which surround it, which sometimes present insuperable barriers to enlightened progress, neither in consonance with the age nor local surroundings. While Hongkong can boast, and has reason to be proud, of the many excellent institutions where Chinese boys may obtain all that is required of them in their ordinary walks of life, and to fit them as good and useful members of society, the absence of schools—Anglo-Chinese—where corresponding suitable instruction could be imparted to their sisters, is much to be regretted. This absence of Chinese girls' schools in the Colony, after four decades of British rule, cannot but elicit surprise—particularly as the subject, which, elsewhere in the East, is considered a very delicate one to deal with—is not in China associated with or restricted by the customs which prevail in Hindu and Mahomedan countries. There are certainly a couple of excellent convents and other establishments in the city of Victoria, where all that may be needed, as regards female education, can be obtained; but we must not lose sight of the fact that these institutions have been invariably designed for special purposes, to meet class or sectarian wants, and do not find favor with the Chinese community at large. If anything, we are constrained to say, they have acted detrimentally as obstructions, from the fact that the celestial has been unfortunately led, from officious "foreign intervention," to confound religion with education. It will, therefore, be only by private, undenominational, or Government schools, that he can be induced—if at all—to do what is against his imbibed notions on the subject, or change his tendency to conservatism, which is so conspicuous a national characteristic. The question is, as we have already said, one of extreme intricacy; but, as regards this Colony, will, we have no doubt, be carefully dealt with, and meet the attention it merits. An apparent difficulty might possibly arise in reference to the teaching staff. Doubtless many sources exist in Hongkong as well as in other parts of China from which those lady teachers requisite for the preliminary stages of education could be drawn. Besides, more scholastic attainments alone would not be the sole object of such institutions as those which we advocate. Over and above that mentioned, there would be other aims, embracing the moral training and useful knowledge, so that the advantages to be derived from the teaching imparted, would have, on the whole, both a practical and beneficial value.

With reference to the letter signed "Applicant," addressed to the *North China Daily News*, and transferred to our columns yesterday, we are requested to call attention to the statement made by the Chairman of the Canton Insurance Office to the meeting of shareholders held on the 8th December last. That statement was to the effect that the General Agents of the office would provisionally take up 5,000 shares in the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, and pay, on their own account, the full amount of the called-up capital thereon, viz., \$250,000 into the Company's Bankers, as security for the Policy holders, until the shares had been allotted. This amount was duly deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to the credit of the Company, on 1st January.

We have advices from the North that preparations are being made at Nanking to offer a grand reception to the Viceroy Tso-tung-tang on the 3rd of next month, at which date he is expected to reach that city.

LI-A-YING a shop coolie in the employ of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh was charged at the Police Court before Dr. F. Stewart, this morning, with stealing a \$25 note from the till on their premises in Queen's Road. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE *Choya Shimbun* hears that the type factory at Tsukiji, Tokio, is becoming more and more prosperous every day, and many orders are received. In December last the Korean Ambassador, previous to his leaving for Corea, bought printing materials there, and in acknowledgment of the instructions in working the machines given by a Japanese employe, the Ambassador presented a quantity of paper to the Japanese.

THE Chinkiang correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* says that Captain Bisbee, the Divisional Inspector, arrived here a few days ago, and has since then been surveying the river from Kwachow to silver Island. The Customs are building a jetty immediately opposite the entrance of the examining shed, which has been long wanted; it will considerably facilitate the shipping and landing of cargo at the Customs.

THE Wanchai Club, a rising and popular institution established some little time ago in Queen's Road East, has lately achieved a good deal of success in the Quadrille parties given under Club auspices. The committee intend trying a new style of amusement, so have announced a masquerade for the evening of Wednesday, February 1st. Under the management of the very efficient Club committee we do not doubt that this entertainment will prove most enjoyable and successful in every possible way.

We would earnestly direct the attention of the authorities to the great want of public urinals in the Colony. Unfortunate Chinese are frequently punished for committing a nuisance, which, in consequence of the existing state of things, there is much excuse for. Moreover, there can be little doubt that proper provision in this respect would result in a less liberal use of the surface channels at night time than that which now prevails, often to an extent which cannot but be pernicious to the public health. Hongkong can kindly deserve the title of a model Colony when public requirements of such a nature are conspicuous by their absence. The Sanitary Commissioner from the Colonial office, now in Hongkong, might take note of the suggestion, if he has not already done so.

A CURIOUS case, which reminds one of the pathetic story of Picciolo and his prison fower, cropped up at the Central Criminal Court the other day. A man named Edwards was charged with attempting to wound a warder in Coldbath Fields Prison with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. It appears that Edwards is undergoing a term of two years' imprisonment for forgery. A mouse had got into his cell through the ventilator, and between "mouse" and the prisoner a warm friendship was struck up. Mouse fed off the man's rations, and recompensed him for its keep by its affectionate playfulness. "From information received," however, the prison authorities apprehended the mouse; took it away, and without trial, executed it. This so incensed Edwards that, according to the evidence of some of the prison officials he seized an oakum knife and made a lunge at Hewetson, the warder, as he was quitting the cell. The proof not being very clear, Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up, expressed commiseration for the prisoner, and pointed out weakness of the case as to rodent, whereupon the jury at once found a verdict "not guilty." It was argued on the part of the prosecution that friendly intercourse between the man and the mouse was against the regulations of the prison; but if such is really the case the regulations must be exceedingly stupid. What harm was the prisoner or his poor little fellow-captive doing to anybody by indulgence in this romantic attachment to each other? Prisoner although he was, there must have been something good in this man in that he could by kindness gain the confidence of the poor, "wee, timorous beastie," and who knows but the mouse, had it been allowed to live, might have been the honoured means of the man's moral regeneration. Had there been a Burns alive now we guess he would have made these small-souled mouse murderers smart for their pains!—*People's Journal*.

THE *Higo News* states that there was a splendid race in Kobe harbour on the 11th inst. between a gig belonging to H.M.S. *Flying Fish* and a compradore boat. It seems that some of the officers of the *Flying Fish* were desirous of seeing the two methods of propulsion—oars and yulohs—tried, and the contest was arranged accordingly. The gig pulled five oars, while her antagonist—known to be the fastest boat of the kind in harbour—had six men yulohing. A start was made in the forenoon, but one of the native oars broke, and the sendo went over the side. The race had then to be postponed, and a fresh start took place shortly after two o'clock, the native boat going off with a decided lead. The course selected was round the shipping, and every inch of the way was stoutly contested. For the greater part of the distance it seemed as if the native crew would prove victorious, but the *Flying Fish* stuck gamely to their work, and in rounding a steamer off shinden, drew clear of their adversary. There was then a fine struggle back to the man-of-war. First the gig and then the native boat showed in front, and these positions were several times reversed, the race being in doubt almost to the last. Just at the finish the crew of the gig put on a tremendous spurt, and landed their boat a winner by about half a boat's length. We understand that the gig is rather heavily built, and the crew not by any means the best available. The losing boat, on the contrary, is remarkably fast of the kind, and was well manned. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the result of this race proves the superiority of oars over yulohs for fast work.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 5 p.m. to-day the 26th inst.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sunatra*, extra, from Bombay, left Singapore for Hongkong at noon yesterday the 25th inst.

LATEST home telegrams announce that the political situation in Egypt is improving; but they omit to state in what manner, so we are just as wise as we were before, as to what has actually transpired in our future dependency.

We see it announced in home papers that Prince Roland Bonaparte, who married Madame Blanc's youngest daughter, has recently sold his interest in the Monaco gambling-tables to a "society of English capitalists" for 23,000,000 francs.

BOSNIA was first reported by special telegram to be in a disturbed state; it was then announced that the insurrectionary movement was spreading through Dalmatia, Bosnia, and becoming a regularly organised rebellion; and we now learn that the Bosnian insurgent bands are very numerous, and armed with breech-loading rifles; also that the *gendarmes* are retreating. Who are the *gendarmes*?

THE worthy gentleman who manipulates the telegraph wires for Baron Reuter has no doubt a very difficult task to perform, at times when news are scarce, to give satisfaction to his many clients all over the world. It must, however, be confessed that he sometimes wires what can only be regarded as "padding." He tells us yesterday that Fenianism is widespread in Ireland, when as a matter of fact the whole civilised world has been quite well aware of that for many months past.

THE *China Mail* of last night says:—"By an unfortunate slip the scores in yesterday's cricket match, between the Club and Fire Brigade, were placed under the wrong headings, thus showing the Brigade to have won, instead of the Club, as was really the case." We detect quibbling over trifles, but from our hypercritical contemporary the above explanation is rather too "thin"; in fact it is a clear case of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. The "artist" who wrote about the "unfortunate slip" conveniently overlooked the fact that in the few lines of introduction to the cricket match in question, it was plainly asserted that the Club were beaten by an innings and 51 runs. This was no doubt another "unfortunate slip" which the apologeticscribe deemed it politic to ignore. And yet our contemporary poses as a high-class, and most reliable journal!

By information that reaches us (*Japan Herald*) from China, it would appear that those who govern the Councils of "the Flowery Land" are slowly but surely girding up their loins for a tussle with Japan, being moved thereto by the ranking sorcs caused by the Japanese descent upon Formosa, and the annexation of Loo Choo. The constant additions of fast and powerful ships to the Chinese Navy, armed with heavy guns of the newest patterns, with great initial velocity and penetrative power, would seem to indicate, now the Russian difficulty has been arranged, that some formidable maritime operation is contemplated, for it is to be noted that the augmentation and strengthening of the fleet, and the erection of forts commanding the entrances to the Empire by sea, are carried out with more vigour and at greater expense than the equipment of and additions to the land forces. The defences of the seaboard are, at the vulnerable points, being put into a state of efficiency, so as to be capable of repelling any seaboard enemy, should the navy in the meantime not have swept the seas of hostile ships.

OUR Macao correspondent casually alludes to a recently exposed scandal which has for the past few days caused a deal of excitement in the neighbouring colony. It would appear that gambling has for a considerable time past been indulged in on board the Portuguese gunboat *Tamaga*, and fabulous sums were said to have been won by the Paymaster of the vessel at the well known Chinese game, fan-tan. Be that as it may, a state of affairs appears to have been allowed to exist which reflects but little credit either on the management or discipline of the Portuguese Navy. The *China Mail* reports, officially no doubt, that grave suspicions have been entertained for some time that there was a screw loose somewhere in the paymaster's department of the *Tamaga*, as the quarterly accounts had not been "rendered with the punctuality usually pertaining to a well regulated management of affairs." If this be so, it may well be asked, if suspicions that something was wrong actually existed, why was a searching inquiry not instituted without delay? It is stated that inquiries at the Hongkong banks were made respecting Mr. Saturnino's financial transactions with them, which proved the reverse of satisfactory, and as a deficiency of some \$30,000 has been discovered in the paymaster's accounts, for which no satisfactory explanation has been offered, that official has been placed under arrest. It is currently reported in Macao that Mr. Saturnino, the paymaster of the *Tamaga*, has been an extensive patron and supporter of the fan-tan hells, and that the whole of the missing money has been recklessly thrown away at this stupid game. Whether this be true or not, we of course cannot say, and until the officer now in custody is formally tried, it would be unfair to impute charges against him of which he may be quite guiltless. The moral guilt of the Portuguese Government in falling so low as to derive, in these enlightened days, a revenue—an existence in fact—from such a disgraceful source, as the licensing of public gambling-houses, could not have been brought home to them in a more forcible manner than by this unfortunate fiasco. "Our evil-god may come, and it is just possible that, when the present scandalous state of affairs in Macao is brought to the notice of the Lisbon Government and the Lisbon press, some decisive steps may be taken to ameliorate the degrading position of the Macacaense, and to purify the modern Gomorrah!

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"On my way down from Robinson-road this morning, my attention was struck by a placard pasted on the wall opposite the residence of Dr. E. J. Eitel, Government Inspector of Schools. A more flagrant outrage on common decency I never saw; and this scurrilous placard is calculated to materially injure the career and prospects of Dr. Eitel, as a servant of the Government, and Inspector of Schools, it is to be hoped the authorities will take steps to discover the scoundrels who perpetrated this cowardly outrage."

## HONGKONG MEDICAL MISSION.

We have been requested to state that the Committee of the Hongkong Medical Mission met at the offices of Messrs. Linstead & Davis on January 13th. There were present: Mr. H. W. Davis (Chairman), Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. D. R. Crawford, Dr. W. Young, Rev. R. Lechler, and Rev. J. C. Edge (Hon. Sec).

The Report for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1881 was presented. It was stated that thirty-six visits had been made to the Dispensary, and that nine hundred and twenty-seven patients had been attended to. For the present the Dispensary is open three days a week, from 7 to 8.30 a.m. each day. Much interest has been shown in the work of the Mission by the Chinese, and it is evident that its operations are meeting a pressing need.

The outlay for medicines has been a little over \$50.

A letter has been received from the London Missionary society, stating that the Directors will gladly join with the work of the Medical Mission, and that they undertake to appoint a Medical Missionary to labour in Hongkong.

It was agreed that a statement of the present position of the Mission should be communicated to the public press.

As yet the Mission has only begun its work. Its aim is to found an hospital; and upon this important undertaking it will proceed as soon as there are sufficient funds in hand.

Mr. H. W. Davis (of Messrs. Linstead & Davis) is the Treasurer of the Mission.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## MEETING—THIS DAY.

The Ordinary half yearly meeting of the above named Company was held at the Offices, Queen's Road, this afternoon. There were present—the Hon. E. R. Bellios (Chairman), the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, and Messrs. A. McIver and W. Reiners (Directors), Mr. P. A. da Costa (Secretary), and Messrs. A. E. Vaucher, H. Foss, J. T. Chater, J. V. da Rocha, Hon. P. Ryrie, E. George, G. Holmes, A. S. Cohen, D. McCulloch, T. Arnold, H. N. Mody, H. Esmail, and G. de Champeaux.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the CHAIRMAN then rose and said:—Gentlemen, as customary, we will take this report as read. With this remark, gentlemen, I have to acquaint you of the satisfactory disposal of the *Klaskan*. We have again to contend with a strong opposition, and notwithstanding, our earning and working accounts for the half-year under review happily show a good figure. A great deal of our prosperity is attributed to the economical management of your affairs by the present hands. The expenditure, as compared with the late general managers, Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., shows some 25 to 27 per cent. in your favour in the disbursements. The views of the shareholders, at the last meeting, have been carried out, namely, the reduction of expenses. The slightest adverse rumour affected the company a great deal, but we have happily surmounted the several vague reports circulate concerning ourselves. Our new steamer is in course of completion, and a telegram from London dated the 21st instant received here the following day, says "Launch successful," which I have no doubt is the case; and under the circumstances she will be running in these waters when we see you again. We will have paid in full for her, by the time she is out, from the reserve. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report be adopted.

The Hon. P. RYRIE seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. McIVER proposed the re-election of the auditors.

Mr. H. N. Mody seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the dividends would be payable on and after Saturday next.

This concluded the business, when Mr. H. N. Mody proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, which was carried by acclamation.

## MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 25th January. I have to congratulate you upon your success in the Supreme Court the other day, which has been much talked about here, also upon the publication of the *Hongkong Telegraph* in its enlarged form. It is really very interesting in its new garb, and as an old journalist of some considerable experience, I may be permitted to give my opinion that it is the best printed newspaper in China. Presuming you will still continue to give me a quiet corner in the new sheet, I will shortly resume my dogged dissertations on educational and general matters in this province.

You will have noted the arrival of the transport *Africa*. She comes over to your port to be docked early to-morrow.

There are so many rumours afloat at present in this Baden-Baden of the Far East, that I am sorely tempted to send you a sketch from life of a local romance. The task is perhaps beyond my capacity; however, the spirit of satire is too strong to be resisted, and the heroes are ready to my hand to be immortalised in your columns.

The teachers and boys of our Commercial school were greatly pleased to see such a nice account of the speeches and proceedings at the annual distribution of prizes, and desire to express their best thanks for your kindness in publishing the same at such great length. It must be gratifying to you that your views on the commercial and educational necessities of Macao, have been received with great favor, in official as well as in general circles. The *Telegraph* has deservedly become a popular and permanent institution in the "gem of the orient earth."



## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

We take the following telegraphic items from the Australian exchanges, received by the E. & A. Company's steamer *Catterham*, Captain Miller, which arrived in harbour this morning:—

**LONDON, December 21st.**  
The Montreal branch of the Irish Land League threatens to publish the names of the Irish residents who refuse to contribute to the funds of the Irish National Convention in Chicago.

Several nihilists have been arrested in St. Petersburg, who were detected dynamite enclosed in oranges.

**December 22.**  
Mr. Hamlin, the United States representative at the Court of Madrid, has presented his credentials to King Alfonso XII. The King, in reply, expressed his sympathy with the American people in the loss they had sustained by the death of President Garfield.

The Swiss House of Assembly have under consideration a bill granting succor and protection to the sufferers by the disastrous earthquakes which have been lately experienced throughout the cantons.

The workmen who were engaged in constructing the St. Gotthard Tunnel, in the Alps, have been paid off.

The French troops are suffering considerably from cold and exposure in Algeria, and much sickness prevails.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular addressed to the clergy and laity of the Church of England, in which he proposes that there should be brought into operation a more direct means of communication between the home and colonial churches, with a view to the spread of knowledge concerning the colonies, and for the spiritual benefit of immigrants.

**MADRID, December 22nd.**  
In the Spanish Cortes the Marques Armiro, Foreign Minister, stated that the Government had protested against a charter being granted by Great Britain to North Borneo, as being subject to Spain, and representations on the subject had been made to the British Government. Diplomatic correspondence is being carried out between the two countries, but no result has yet been arrived at.

**ROME, December 22.**  
In a speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies by Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the French occupation of Tunis, he said that Italy did not recognize the treaty entered into by the Bey of Tunis with the representative of the French Government, and that the Italian Government intended to closely watch the future action of the French in Tunis, and protect Italian interests in that country. Great Britain, he stated, has tacitly accepted the treaty without protest.

**LONDON, December 22.**  
At a large meeting of Irish landlords in Dublin a motion was unanimously passed condemning the working of the Land Act, and demanding that they should, in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's promise, be compensated for losses occasioned by the large reductions made by Land Commissions, in fixing the amount of rental to be paid by tenants.

Six ladies have contributed a sum of £9,000 to the fund initiated for the defence of property during the present period of lawlessness in Ireland.

**December 23.**  
Since the catastrophe at the Rink Theatre in Vienna, the public have almost entirely forsaken the other theatres in the city. In order to restore confidence in the minds of the people, the lessees of the various theatres and places of amusement have formed a deputation to the Emperor, asking that experts might be appointed to report on the means of egress from the buildings.

Seventeen British sailors have been arrested at New Orleans for causing a disturbance at a public meeting in that city.

The proposal to hold an Industrial Exhibition in Dublin next year has been abandoned owing to the disputes which have arisen in reference to asking the patronage of Her Majesty to the undertaking. Considerable controversy has arisen, and it was considered advisable under the circumstances to abandon the proposal.

Seizures are constantly being made in Ireland under the Arms Act. Yesterday the police succeeded in making a seizure at Limerick of 30 rifles, 30 revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition. Kettle, a prominent member of the Land League, who was arrested two months ago, was released yesterday morning, owing to his ill health.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23rd.**  
O'Donovan, late correspondent of the *Daily News* at Mevri, has arrived here, and some excitement was caused by his publicly slandering the Sultan. O'Donovan will probably be called to account for his statements, which have reference to the alleged action on the part of the Sultan in relation to the Mahomedan population of Turkestan.

**LONDON, December 23rd.**  
One of the members of the Ladies' Land League has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Heavy fogs have occurred in the Midland counties, and several persons have been drowned in the canals.

Sir Evelyn Wood has embarked at Natal for England. Much regret is expressed by the inhabitants of Natal that Evelyn declined to accept the Governorship of that colony.

**December 25th.**  
Forty-four petitions have been numerously signed in favour of the release of the candidates who were recently convicted of bribery at the elections. Sir Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, has declined to interfere in the matter.

The revolution at Hayti has been suppressed. 15000 of the insurrectionary forces were killed.

An agitation is on foot at Durban for the return of Cetewayo.

An agitation has been got up in France for an increase in the payment of legislators.

**NATAL, December 25th.**  
Sir Henry Evelyn Wood has refused the Governorship of Natal, which was offered him after Mr. W. J. Scudell's appointment was cancelled, and has embarked for England.

**PARIS, December 25th.**  
Mr. Roustan returns to Tunis, and resumes his post there as Minister Resident and Chargé d'Affaires.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, December 24th.**  
Russia is opposing the settlement of the Turkish debt, because the Porte is pledging her new revenue for the payment of the bondholders' claims.

**PARIS, December 24th.**  
Three of the principal tribes of Southern Tunis continue to offer resistance to the French, and operations against them are proceeding. Other parts of the country are pacified.

**ROME, December 24th.**  
His Holiness the Pope, in receiving the college cardinals at the Vatican, made an important speech. His Holiness said his position as a prisoner in Rome was growing unbearable, and he expected the Pope to still be subjected to severe persecution.

**LONDON, December 24th.**  
A fire has occurred at a granary in Rochdale, by which a loss of £150,000 was sustained. It has been ascertained that the recent terrible catastrophe in a church at Warsaw was caused by a Jewish pickpocket crying "Fire." The alarm resulted in a panic amongst the assembled people, 30 of whom were killed by the crush which followed. When it was discovered that

the alarm had been raised by a Jew, the inhabitants retaliated by sacking the Jewish shops in the town.

A Cunard liner has sunk the barque *Helenka* from San Francisco, and several of those on board the latter vessel were drowned.

The military are patrolling Queenstown, in Ireland, for the purpose of preserving order.

**LONDON, December 27.**  
An appalling accident has happened in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cambridge, Cornwall. This edifice is of peculiar design, the main auditorium, used for Sabbath services, and accommodating about 2,000 persons, having above it a lecture hall, in which minor meetings are held. In this lecture-hall a bazaar was opened during the Christmas holidays, and while several hundred visitors and attendants were present the flooring gave way, precipitating a large number of persons into the auditorium below. Some of those who fell were killed, and others were seriously injured.

It is proposed to curtail the vacations in the Law Courts, but the judges are showing much opposition in the matter.

The press in the United States is becoming disgusted at the extent to which the trial of the assassin Guiteau is being prolonged, and the method in which it is being carried out. The newspapers censure Judge Cox, and go so far as to urge that he should be impeached.

The disturbances at Warsaw which followed the discovery that a Jewish pickpocket was the cause of the recent disastrous panic in a church there, have ended in general anti-Jewish riots. The police have arrested 600 persons for being concerned in the riots.

The boiler of a steamer exploded on York River, in Maine, United States, and 20 of those on board were killed.

**LONDON, December 28.**  
His Honor Charles Lilley, Chief Justice of Queensland, has received the order of Knighthood.

A riot broke out during the performance in a Cork theatre, and a panic ensued among the people. Numbers of persons were either killed or wounded in the rush for the doors.

The death is announced of the Right Honorable Sir Robert Lush, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, at the age of 74.

**PARIS, December 28.**  
Sir Charles Dilke, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has returned here from London for the purpose of renewing negotiations with the French Government for the conclusion of the new Commercial Treaty. It is understood that the Commission will resume its labours forthwith.

**VIENNA, December 27.**  
The difficulty between Austria and Roumania, which recently led to an interruption of diplomatic relations, owing to a misunderstanding upon the question of the navigation of the Danube, has now been settled, and the representatives of the two countries will return to their posts forthwith. Roumania has, however, formally apologised to the Austro-Hungarian Government for the attitude she recently assumed.

**A RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.**

Whatever different conditions generally obtain in the Model Settlement, as compared with Hongkong, it is certain that Shanghai is afflicted with two ailments from which we suffer to no inconsiderable extent, namely, fires and gambling. The *Daily Press*, having for some time past vainly attempted to teach the authorities here how to extinguish the one evil and stamp out the other, might, perhaps, not get so much of the cold should put to its advice if it addressed the municipal authorities of the northern port. The *Shanghai Mercury*, reporting recent proceedings at the Mixed Court, says:—

"There was a great stir in Court. Chen lit another cigar. The Superintendent of Police, two inspectors, four or five sergeants, and some dozens of detectives, informers, and constables appeared on the scene; some the latter were dragging batches of four and five poor Chinamen, amounting altogether to forty. These poor fellows were quietly enjoying themselves last night at a clock, in a house in the Wao Chung Road, which they kept for the purpose, when a lot of red-haired devils, and native police, suddenly burst into the house, and surprised them (although they had taken particular care to place watchmen so that they would not be robbed and disturbed). Snatching up their dollars and jewellery, some were so frightened that they tried to escape through the roof of the house, but did not succeed. There were forty, just having a quiet game of *fan-tan*, when these red-haired devils with their assistants entered. They not only searched the innocent people to the Police Station, but took 82 silver dollars, small coins \$1.85, five silver watches, three jade bangles, one solid gold ring, a bucket of cash, a knife, four iron bars for watchmen's use, and all their implements which they used for their innocent amusement. They were not only kept up to the Police Station all night, but shamefully marched through the streets the next morning, tied together, to be laughed at by the gaping crowds. The arena before the Magistrate's bench was thickly packed. Forty, all Cantonese, were on their knees, patiently waiting for Chen to release them from the brutal barbarians. The Superintendent informed the Magistrate that outside men had to be employed and paid to catch these martyrs, as they knew everything that was going on at the Police Station. Five of them were connected with or shareholders of the gambling den, and four were watchmen. The remaining 31 were gamblers. The seven watches were not of the best make, and some of them very ancient. The thirty-one gamblers were the first that Mr. Chen settled with, and after he had lectured them on filial piety and the circumstances, he brought tears to their eyes by the announcement of the sentence of a fine of \$5 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

One of the shareholders, well known to the police was the next. He was fined for the same innocent amusement a short time since \$50. He was a rich man. So the feeling Magistrate did not like to deprive him of any ready cash, therefore ran him in for one year without option of a fine. The next was served likewise, he being a rich man too, and an old offender. Both these martyrs left with very long faces. The next was another shareholder, with plenty of dollars, so it was said, and he was let off lightly with a fine of \$100 or six months. Two others, the shrewd and banker of the den, were simply fined \$75 or four months. The four watchmen only being left, Chen looked at one of them, a man of about 70 years with a frown as he was told he had dollars; after a word of advice, he fined him \$100 or 6 months. Another, who had been convicted before, was run in for 6 months without the option of a fine. The remaining two were fined \$25 each or two months. The things that had been taken were confiscated.

Detective Mack was the means of these innocent being persecuted; he was dressed in Chinese clothes on the night of the capture. Inspectors Stripping and Wilson were in charge of the posse of police when the capture was made.

First swell—"Does it seriously make no difference to you whether or not you are 13 at a table? Second swell—"Why, yes, all the difference in the world, especially if there is only enough on the table for 12."

The River is now, as usual, in the winter

## SHANGHAI.

The *Curaco* left this port yesterday, the 19th, for Chinkiang, and is expected back, we believe, in about a fortnight.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A correspondent informs us that the Chinese students lately returned from U. S. have been allowed to select their own professions. Six have been assigned to the Naval department; six to the torpedo department, one to the Customs, one to telegraphy, and two to mining.

The proprietor of some ground at the back of Chu-ka is having some graves removed, and yesterday a grave was opened of very solid construction; in it an embalmied body was found in a state of perfect preservation, just if a man had gone to sleep, and was dressed in the garb and coiffure of the Ming dynasty with a beard reaching to his waist. When they attempted to remove the remains they crumbled to pieces, and little but the bones was left.—*Mercury.*

Three years ago a man was murdered near Nanking, and the authorities after torturing a priest and a butcher till they confessed that they were the murderers, put them to death. A thief was afterwards arrested and he confessed that he had committed the murder. Consequently the relatives of those who fell victims to the mistake of the magistrates, brought the matter to the notice of the Emperor, and to the death has been ordered to Peking to explain his conduct. Whether death banishment is to be his sentence remains to be seen.—*Temperance Union.*

It is reported by telegram from Vladivostok that 200 bales of Sheeting and T-Cloths, landed on the ice, had been lost owing probably to the breaking up of the ice from a "warm wave."

A fire broke out in the native city of Hankow at about seven o'clock on the evening of the 14th instant. At one time the fire was considered of a very serious nature, but timely aid having arrived, the fire was got under about ten o'clock. Notwithstanding this, several houses were burnt out.

The Shanghai commercial world will be agreeably surprised to learn that the allotments in the Canton Insurance Company were issued this afternoon, only some ten days after the Hongkong allotments. Interest has been excessively high in the settlements during the last fortnight, which may possibly account for the delay.

A Chinaman, belonging to a Chinese medicine shop, was crushed to death on the 21st inst. on the King-long-tong wharf. It appears that the unfortunate man was standing on the wharf, waiting for somebody or something, which he had dreamt on the previous night would arrive from Ningpo, when the steamer *Kiangtzen* arrived. The result was that he was crushed between the steamer and the wharf. Both his hands were first jammed between the wharf and the steamer, and when an alarm was raised, the steamer commenced to turn slowly, but on doing so, the Chinaman was also turned and instantly crushed.

An alarm of fire was raised to-day, at about 11.30, and from the signal bell it was found to be in the Hongkwong District. The time being a convenient one for the Celestials, a large concourse of natives arrived in the vicinity of the fire, which was at the junction of the North Honan Road and the Tiendong Road. With the utmost speed a large staff of police were on the spot under the personal direction of Superintendent Penfold, and he was assisted by Inspectors Stripping and Wilson. The fire brigade was not so represented as usual, but we must not omit to state that the "Deluge" and "Victoria" engines, and the Miho-long Hook and Ladder Company were promptly on the spot, and rendered good service. We understand that the fire broke out in a Chinese carpenter's shop, and at the outset the fire spread with great rapidity, and it was only by the timely cutting off of the fire from contiguous buildings that a very serious destruction of property was averted. As it was, there were five houses completely demolished, and two others in such an advanced state of dilapidation as to be utterly untenable.

The fire was got under at about one o'clock; and all danger being over, the brigades retired, and the smouldering embers were left in the hands of the police. The French engine "Le Tormentor" arrived at the scene of the fire, but too late to be of any use. The Hongkwong Engine (No. 2), was conspicuous by its absence; but we imagine, after past experience, when it has been found that the Hongkwong engine is nearly always first on the spot, that it experienced some hindrance in its passage to the scene of conflagration. We can only infer that the engine in some way got jammed in some of the narrow thoroughfares, which are at present opened up for the purpose of the Waterworks Company. The usual complaint of the indelicacy of the Central Fire Bell, and the sooner some means are adopted to provide a bell that will reach beyond a radius of one mile the better it will be for the community at large. Not only is it deficient in resonance, but the manner in which the bell is hung, and boxed in, shows that all acoustic principles have been entirely ignored.—*Courier.*

## CHINKIANG.

Nothing very stirring has occurred in this riverine port since New Year, and even the election for Municipal Council, which came off on the 19th inst., was quite a tame affair—nobody killed. There were only four candidates, of which, Messrs. Salter, Duff, and Bean were elected, the whole affair being over in about an hour's time, very ably conducted by Mr. Dristow at H.B.M.'s Consulate.

A bogus election placard was struck up somewhere on the bund, which on examination proved to be a rather feeble and ridiculous concoction, but still it was quite sufficient to show what childish and unreasonable demands some people are capable of indulging in. The thing commenced with a growl against the high tariff of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph service, and the exorbitant rates of the Imperial Maritime Customs' mail service. Surely narrow-minded Chinese mandarins cannot be expected to act upon the broad and sound principles of a Rowland Hill, or according to the judicious principle of "small profits, and quick returns?" Most decidedly not. Let them keep up any suicidal high tariff they please—it is the business of nobody else; the only pity is that any unpleasant pecuniary experience in connection with innovations adopted by the outside barbarians, may have the effect of prejudicing them against introducing any more improvements, such as railways, for instance, from the civilisation of the red haired foreigners. Returning to the bogus placard again, it only remains to chronicle one or two more attempts at a weak joke and then the whole insipid and silly effusion may be allowed to drop into oblivion; the united efforts of the street lamps and the merry twinkling stars to keep the settlement lit up at night were criticised, the conclusion arrived at being that the stars at present were too high to accomplish the object of shedding sufficient light, and that the city-fathers were charged to fetch them further down.

Returning to the bogus placard, it was a Chinakiang (perhaps the author of the placard) who has a job as station-master, and telephonic connection between the Chamber of Commerce (there is no such Chamber) and the office of the man in the moon was asked for, and other twaddle like that.

The River is now, as usual, in the winter

months, at a low level, which makes it dangerous for vessels of deep draught to proceed through the Channel carefully with a view of surveying the same, and several rocks and shoal places were found, which were unknown before, and are not laid down in the Admiralty chart. During the tea season the river is high and these rocks are not so dangerous; but now rice steamers, some of them drawing 19 and 20 feet water, are leaving Chinkiang and Wuhu constantly for southern ports, and it is to be hoped that something may be done before any large vessels come to grief. Some of the leading river pilots have lately applied to the Commissioner of Customs for a buoy on the spit extending to the eastward of Silver Island, which would enable them to go to the northward of Silver Island, instead of going through the Pass, and perhaps something will be done, when the harbour-master returns from Foochow where he has been during the last few months. That gentleman is an old navigator himself, and he understands thoroughly what is required for the purpose of safe navigation; at least the buoys and beacons existing in his district have been kept in excellent order during his term of office, and he would not doubt greatly add to his general as well as deserved popularity by laying an additional buoy down in the position pointed out by the petition handed in last week by the pilots; the more so as such a buoy probably would only be required for a few months, when the river is low in winter. Captain Bisbee, Harbour Master and Divisional Inspector from Shanghai, is now in port, surveying the harbour; perhaps he, too, will use his influence to get a buoy placed where most wanted, after he has finished his present survey.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

## PEKING.

The granaries at Peking permit of the greatest amount of corruption and swindling. Now and again complaints are made in the *Gazette* against the rapacity of the *Jau-hu* or superintendents of these storehouses of the rice for the military and the bannermen. The other day there appeared a severe Memorial from a Censor against Tang Yin-fing, who has long been guilty of the greatest corruption in regard to the granaries. Some years ago he was banished, but has lately found his way back, and although his name does not appear on the list of officers connected with the granaries, it is well known that he is behind the scenes and pulling the wires.

He is a statesman, and he has a large retinue attending him. Not only the poor bannermen, but the highest in office including the Imperial princes, are mulcted of their money and their rice by this arch-swindler. The plan is as follows. The Board of Revenue or the heads of the various Banners issue orders for so much rice. On presenting this cheque at the granaries, unless about 25 or 30 per cent. is paid over to those in charge, the worst rice imaginable is meted out, half of it consisting of earth. To such an extent has this system of extortion been carried, that a class of rice-brokers, called *infu-fu*, have arisen, who negotiate for the purchase of these rice-cheques, making a handsome profit thereby, sometimes amounting to as much as 40 per cent. These brokers are established by or are in league with the granary officials. The rice thus gained is sold to the rice-shops throughout the city, thereby securing an additional large profit. Complaints became lately so numerous that the police were sent to apprehend the suspected individual. His servants beat the police and soldiers sent to arrest him, and he escaped into the city. He has, however, been taken into custody, and a caven and Earth are moved, vast sums of money are spent, the Boards and officials right and left are besought to interfere to save him, the plea being urged that he is not the guilty person. The Censor, however, repeats that he is. The Emperor orders the case to be truly investigated. All classes stand in the greatest dread of having this man for an enemy. His myrmidons would soon make an end of any one who might withstand him.

A Memorial appears regarding the settlement of a Peking appears in the Manchurian province of Kirin, adjointing Corea, who have for some time been cultivating the soil there. No objection is offered to them on account of their poverty or to the fact that Corea is a tributary of China; and therefore its inhabitants may have the privileges of Chinese subjects.

The winter solstice occurred the other day, and it was remarkable in this respect—that no executions took place immediately before it, as usual. This was not because there were no criminals to execute, but because the Imperial clemency had been extended to them by a late decree, on account of the recovery of the Western Emperor. The Emperor in proceeding to the Temple of Heaven the night preceding the solstice, would not be compelled among the other official statements of his stewardship for the past year, to render to the supreme Ruler—whose son he is—the usual list of those whose lives he had cut short by reason of crimes. This close connection between the Governor of a nation and the supreme Ruler on high is a healthy one, and may teach rulers to govern with justice tempered with mercy. It is said to be the fault of Confucianism as a system of morality and political economy, that it does not link in the chain is not fixed in Heaven but merely goes up to the Father of the Family and the state; but here in the Worship of Heaven the Emperor stands closely related to the supreme Being. And we know that at the end of the year there is the ascent to heaven of the Kitchen God, who is supposed to render up an account of the doings of the family within whose precincts he has resided for the past twelve months. So that here, too, is a link of connection—a ladder leading from Heaven to Earth—between the supreme Being and man.

Chinese paper lanterns took place about Christmas time, and the Red Court, which was so enjoyable, but the weather was cold. Already the thermometer has got down as low as 7 deg. at night and 25 deg. by day. The Mongols with their camels are beginning to pour down from the plateau, and Mongol Square at the back of the British Legation—their place of encampment—is beginning to assume a lively aspect. The first overland courier arrived here on Christmas Day, and nothing could have been more appropriate, as the home letters were filled with the beautiful cards sent this season. For Christmas trees have already been held; and the rising generation has been laden with all manner of good things; for these trees bear more than the twelve manner of fruits of Paradise, though they only yield their fruit once a year.

A series of lectures in Chinese to the Chinese school in Peking, inaugurated by the American Methodist Mission here draw large outside audiences and do much good. Already two of the course have been delivered—the first by Dr. Edgerton, on *Assembly*, and the second by Dr. Dudgeon, on *Heart and Circulation of the Blood*, and lectures were copiously illustrated by the latter gentleman with his magic lantern. The third of the series is to be on *Inspiration*, by the Rev. Mr. Sheffield of Tung-chow. The students of the Imperial College turned out in large numbers to these lectures, drawn perhaps by the attractions of the magic lantern. In these days when so much is being done for the scientific education of the Chinese, such lectures are invaluable.

The *Gazette* refers to a case in Fukien where coal mines are being wrought and where there has been a considerable default of money. It seems that a gang of confederates broke into the mine one night to make it appear that the money had been stolen by thieves. This is not an uncommon procedure in China and a similar practice is not unknown in the West.

The *Gazette* also contains a Memorial from Shenai and Kansuh, proposing to erect a Ts'ang or Memorial Temple to a former Governor-General of these two N.W. provinces, by name Chih-kuo, who was engaged in the first opium war in 1839. His reputation was not good, having been inordinately avaricious, and his descendants are now seeking to whitewash their father's character. The Emperor had agreed to the erection of the Temple, but another Memorial on the subject has broken through it by exposing the deception. The Northern Provinces are crowded with these halls, erected to commemorate brave and virtuous deeds. A large number were erected to Tseng Wang-yeh—the celebrated santonian.

Bishop Scott has left for Shanghai, and the Emperor has begun to pray for snow. This is a common practice in Peking during the winter. It is one of the chief duties of the son of Heaven to intercede with the Supreme Ruler for blessings on his people. These prayers can only be intended to have a local answer, for in such large dominions, situated under such different geographical and meteorological conditions, what is one man's meat will prove another man's poison. If the North lacks rain the south is suffering from inundation, and so in the same *Gazette* we have the two things—prayer for rain, and prayer for the cessation of rains. A good barometer would prove extremely valuable to the Emperor of China; in fact, the Emperor might almost be governed by such instruments. No ruler could establish his authority over an Oriental people better or more effectively than by manifesting a power of drawing rain and snow from the clouds whenever he felt inclined to exercise that power. The truth of the above observation is illustrated by a memorial in almost the same day's *Gazette*, stating that in Kiangsi, in four *hsien* districts, great rain had fallen on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of the 7th month, drowning 240 persons and destroying a large number of houses and considerable quantities of grain.

Li Han-chang, the brother of the Metropolitan Viceroys, reports to the Throne from Hu-peh, that in shih-nan Fu on the borders of Szechuen there had been a rising, stealing of property, and destruction of houses by a newly-formed society, and that they had gone into Szechuen to get others to rally to their standard; but that the leader having been caught and beheaded, peace had been restored.

The New Year here was brought in by an entertainment at the skating rink, which was ornamented with the flags of different nations, brilliantly illuminated. Refreshments were provided, and a piano with some smaller instruments enlivened the evening with music. The Diplomatic Corps turned up near midnight to join in welcoming in the year 1882.—*N. C. Daily News.*

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**ANOTHER IMPORTANT TRIAL BY JURY.**

In writing the other day on Trial by Jury, we observed that eccentric juries were to be met with in other places besides Hongkong. We now propose to give an account of a very interesting clerical libel case which was heard at home in the Queen's Bench Division on November 17th, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury. In was an action brought by a clergyman against a parishioner. The defendant pleaded that the libel was true, and that it was published bona-fide and without malice. Mr. Grantham, Q.C., and Mr. Douglas Walker were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kempe, Q.C., and Mr. Bush Cooper for the defendant.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Grantham stated that the action was brought by the Rev. Charles Bull, incumbent of North Woolwich, for the purpose of vindicating his character from some very serious charges brought against him by the defendant in two letters—one written to the Rev. W. F. Wits and the other to the bishop of the diocese. The defendant had been employed at Becton Gas Works, where he met with an accident, and asked Mr. Bull's advice as to raising an action for compensation. Plaintiff thought this would be useless, and raised subscriptions among his friends for defendant. These were handed to defendant's wife, and it was while plaintiff was visiting her for this purpose that the alleged improprieties are said to have taken place. Afterwards the defendant employed some one to write a letter for him to the Rev. Mr. Wits, who previously had had something to do with the parish, in which letter the plaintiff was accused of grossly insulting defendant's wife, and making improper proposals to her. Subsequently the defendant addressed a letter to the bishop of the diocese, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the vicar, and enclosing details of the acts complained of.

The Rev. Charles Bull, after stating the circumstances of the accident to the defendant, as given in counsel's opening address, said:—After Esquilant came home from the convalescent hospital I got him another ticket for the hospital. That was in August. On June 12th I paid him a bill for repairs to the church, and not a word was said by him of the charge he has since made against me. At this time he was sidesman of the church. On July 16th, I had a school treat at Epping Forest, and Esquilant and his wife were there. Mrs. Bull and I accompanied the party to the treat. After that the defendant was out of regular work. When I called on him with the convalescent letter, in August, I left it with his wife. When I called again, on September 1st, I saw him, when for the first time he made these charges. He called me an "old blackguard," and said I had taken liberties with his wife, and that I should not enter his doors. I told him he must be mad. The conversation lasted but a short time, as I thought better to leave him than that he might cool himself. There is not a word of truth in the charges made against me in the statement of claim. So help me God, no!

Cross-examined by Mr. Kempe—I brought this action because the bishop had not granted me an inquiry, and he called on me to vindicate myself. Except for the action of the bishop, I should not have brought this action. I thought my character stood too high to require that.

The letter from the bishop to the plaintiff, dated Nov. 17, 1880, was put in. It stated that the woman hand made the same charge to her husband, and it was necessary that something should be done. Another letter of the bishop, dated Sept. 9, advising the plaintiff to call on the defendant's wife, and see if she could clear him from these abominable charges, was also put in.

Cross-examination continued.—In consequence of that letter I consulted my solicitors, Messrs. Chester. They are not my present solicitors. On Sept. 15 Messrs. Chester wrote to the defendant demanding a retraction of the charges. I believe they received a reply from the defendant that the charges were true, and that he was prepared to meet me in a court of law. I did not begin this action until January, 1881, because I had received an address from my parishioners asking me to stay proceedings. My statement of claim was not delivered by Mr. Chidley, my present solicitor, until March 4, as I had some hope that Esquilant would see the wickedness of his charges, and there was a want of funds. I do not think I saw the interrogatories which were filed on March 30 until later, but I cannot tell the date. In further cross-examination plaintiff explicitly denied all the allegations made against

him by the defendant and his wife. He did once ask that the window blind might be pulled down, because there was a pane of glass broken, through which a draught was coming in.

Mr. Chidley, the plaintiff's solicitor, was then called, and explained the causes which led to the delay in bringing the present action, and which, he said, was in no way attributable to the plaintiff. This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kempe then addressed the jury for the defence. After remarking on the painful character of the case, and dwelling on the plaintiff's admission that he had only brought this action in consequence of the command of his bishop, and on his delay in bringing the matter into court, he asked why the defendant's wife, who was a respectable woman, should make such charges, which it would be terrible to her to repeat in a public court, unless they were true. Did not the defendant's answers about pulling down the blind show that he was in a difficulty as to giving a satisfactory explanation of the matter.

Mrs. Esquilant was then called, and stated that the plaintiff had insulted her on several occasions, both at the vicarage and at her own house, she did not tell her husband what had occurred until two



**Post Office.**

1997

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